Vol. XXV, No. 32.

ASHTABULA, OHIO, SATURDAY, AUGUST 8, 1874.

Whole Number 1283.

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MERCHANTS. A. H. & E. W. SAVAGE dealers in choice Family Grocernes and Provision, also, pure Con-fectionery, and the finest brands of Tobacco and Cigars.

CARLISLE& TYLER, Dealersin Fancy an Staple Dry Goods, Family Groceries, and Crocery. South Store, Glarendon Block, Ashtabul.

E. H. GILKEY, Desler in Dry Goods, Groce ies, Crockery and Glass-Ware, next door nort of Fisk House, Mainur Ashrabula, Ohio. 100 J. M. FAULKNER & SON, Dezlers is Groceries, Provisions, Flour, Feed, Foreign an Domestic Fruits, Salt., Fish, Plaster, Water Lime, Seeds &c., Main street, Ashtabula, Ohlo

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HOTELS. ASHTABULA HOUSE, R. C. Warmingt Prop. This House has just been thoroughly re-ovated and refurnished. Livery and Omnib-line connected with the House. 1261

AMERICAN HOUSE, T. N. Boors Propri etor, south side of the L. S. & M. S. station. This House has re-entry been refitted and temproved, and offere pleasant, sub-tantial and convenient accommodations to persons stopping over night, or for a meal, or for those from the interior, wishing stable accommodation for teams. The House is orderly, with prompt attention to gnests, and good table and lodgings.

*1252

PISK HOUSE,—Ashtabula, Ohlo,—A. Field,
Fropristor. An Omnibus running to and from
every train of care. Also, a good livery-stable
kept in connection with this house, to convey
uassengers to any point. 1221 DENTISTS.

P. E. HALL, Dentist, Ashtabula, O

W.T. WALLACE, D. D. S. Ashtabula, O.i. prepared to attend to all operations in his pro-fession. He makes a speciality of "Oral Sur-gery" and saving the natural teeth. Office and residence on Elm st., former residence of Maj. Hubbard.

JEWELERS.

GEO. W. DICKINSON, Jeweler. Repairs of all kinds of Wathces, Clocks and Jewel Store in Ashtabula House Block, Ashtabula, es, Clocks, Jewelry, Silver and Plated Ware &c. Repairing of all kinds done well, and al orders promptly attended to. Main Street, Ash tabula Ohio. 125

J. S. ABBOTT, Dealer in Clocks, Watches Jewelry, etc. Engraving, Mending and Ro pairing done to order. Shop on Main street, CABINET WARE. FOHN DUCKO, Manufacturer of, and

Dealer in Purniture of the best descriptions, and every variety. Also General Undertaker, and Manufacturer of Coffins to order. Main street, North of South Public Square, Ashtabula.

FOUNDRIES.

FINKER, & SPERRY Manufacturers of Stoves, Plows and Columns, Window Caps and

ATTORNEYS AND AGENTS

SHERMAN & HALL, Attorneys and Coun-selors at Law, Ashtabula, O., will practice in the Courts of Ashtabula, Lake and Genuga. LABAN S. SHERMAN, THEODORE HALL. EDWARD H. FITCH, Attorney and Con

CHARLES HOOVEL, Attorney and Coun-

HARDWARE, &c. CROSSY & WETHER WAX, dealers in Stoves, Tin-Ware, Hollow-Ware, Shelf Hard ware, Glass-Ware, Lamps and Lamp-Trim mings, Petroleum, &c., opposite the Fisk House

Also, a full stock of Paints, oils, Varnisher ushes, &c. ware, Iron, Steel and Nails, Stoves, Tin Plate, fiber Iron, Copper and Zine, and manufacturer of Tin Sheet Iron and Copper Ware, Fisk's Block Ashtabels, Ohio.

PHYSICIANS. H. H. BARTLEFF, M. D. Homeepathi

Et. O. S MARKEN, Homepathle Physiciat and Burgaon, respectfully nakes share of the patronage of Ashtabula and vicinity. Office and residence in Smith's new block, Centr DH. O. S MARIEN, Home

OH. E. L. KING, Physician and Surgeon office over Hendry & King's store, residence near St. Peter's Church, Ashtabula. O 2701

ASSTABULA NATIONAL BANK

MANUFACTURERS.

Q. C. CULLEY, Manufacturer of Lath Matching, and Scrowl Sawing done on the shortest notice. Shop on Main street, oppo-site the Upper Park, Ashtabala, Ohio. 44 PRENCH & WEIBLEN M nafacterers Designate all kinds of Leather in demand in thi masket opposite Phonix Foundary, Ashishi

UDY & HEBVES, Dealers in Granitean Harole Monuments, Grave Stones, Tablets, Mar

ALTERNATION OF THE

MILLINERY, ETC. MRS. E. C. RICKARD, Millinery & Dress-making. A choice lot of Millinery goods and the latest styles of Ladies and Children's Pat-terns. Stop and salesroom over Mann & Noyes' ators, Center street, Ashtabula, Ohio. 1y1229

HARNESS MAKER. P. C. FORD, Manufacturer and Bealer in Saddles, Harness, Bridles, Collars, Tranks, Wnipe, &c., opposite Fisk House, Ashtabula, Ohio. 1015

MISCELLANEOUS. 197 BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE! EDGAR HALL, Pire and Life Insurance and RealEstate Agent. Also, Notary Public and Con-verancer. Office over Sherman and Hall's Law Office, Ashtabula, Ohio. 1149

GHAND RIVER INSTITUTE, at Austin burgh Ashtabula Co., Ohio. J. Tuckerman, A. M., Principal. Winter Term begins Tuesday, Dec. 2d. Send for Catalogue. 11431 J. E. WATHOUS, Painter, Glazier, and Paper Hanger. All work done with neatness and despatch. 1160

J. SUM. BLYTH, Agent for the Liverpool. London & Globe Insurance Co. Cashassets over \$20,000,000 Gold. In the U. S. \$3,600,000. Stock-holders also personally liable. 1213 BLAKESLEE & MOORE, Photographer and dealer in Pictures, Engravings, Chromos, &c. having a large supply of Mouldings of various descriptions, is prepared to frame anything in the picture line, at shorthotice and in the best style. Second floor of the Hall store, 2nd door South of Bank Maun street.

LUMBER YARDS.

WALTON & TALBERT, manufactures of and dealers in all grades of Saginaw Lauteur, Lath, and Shingles; also, mouldings of allbde-scriptions. SEWING MACHINE AGENTS. B. J. LOOMIS, Dealer in the Singer Sewing

Machine, Needles, Olls, Etc., also, attack ments for all machines, over Newberry' Drug Store, Ashtabula, O. 1390t JOB PRINTERS.

JAMES REED & SON, Plain and Ornamen NOTARY PUBLICS, ETC.

JOHN H. SHERMAN, Notary Public and Attorney and Counselor at Law. Office in Hus-kell's Block, Main St., Ashtabula, O. 1200 CLOTHIERS.

EDWARDG, PIERCE Dealers in Clothing, Hats Caps. and Genjs' Furnishing Goods, Ashta-bula, Ohio. 1251 WAITE & SIAL, Wholesale and Re-tail Dealers in Ready Made Clothing, Furnish-ing Goods Hats, Caps. Vc., Ashtabula 1251

W.M. HOSS, House, Sign and Carriage paint-ing graining and paper hanging. Shop on Cen-tre street, near J. P. Hobertson's store. All work warranted. Orders left with Robertson or Newberry will meet prompt attention. 1268

VETERINARY SURGEON. DR. MORRIS CHOEN, Veterinay Surgeon, will practice within forty miles of Jefferson Horses left at my own stable, will be well cared for. Charges reasonable.

Jefferson, June 12th, 1874.

ASHTABULA, YOUNGSTOWN PITTSBURGH RAILROAD. CONDENSED TIME TABLE-May 1, 1874. BUNNING NORTH. BURNING BOUTH. STATIONS.

P. R. MYERS, Gen. Pass. a Ticket Agent. L. S. & M. S.-FHANKLIN DIVISION.

7 45 6 55 Oil City—East... 4 00 7 05 z Oll City-West 8 25 8 28 z Stoneboro x 8 33 Branch 8 45 Clark 8 55 z Hadley 9 10 Salem 9 15 A & G W Cross 9 30 z Jamestowa 2 Jamestowa 9 49 Turnersville 9 59 Simon's Corpers 9 50 Simon's Corners
10 16 z Andover.
10 25 Barber's—Leon.
10 34 Dorset.
10 47 z Jefferson
11 00 Plymonth
11 28 zAshtabuia.
2 25 Pittsburgh.

*Trains stop only on Signal. xTrains do no Stop. xTelegraph Stations. Cieveland Time. A. M. These trains carry passengers.

Passenger fare at the rate of 3 cents per mile; to way stations counted in even half dimes.

ERIE HAILWAY. Abstract of Time Table Adopted June 15, DULLMAN'S best Drawing-room and Sleeping Coaches, combining all modern improvements, are run through on all trains from Buffalo, Suspension Bridge, Niagara Falls, Cleveland and Cincinnati to New York, making direct connection with all lines of foreign and coastwise steamers, and also with Sound Steamers and railway lines for Boston and other New England cities.

L've. 3 35 a m 1 05 P.M.

11 P. M. Arrives at Elmira 12 41 P. M., Binghamton 2 42, usquehanna 3 30, Hancock 4 54, Port Jervis 7 25 iddletown 8 16; Patterson 16, 03, Newark 11 17, racp City 10 42, New York 10 55. * Daily. + Meal Stations Ask for tickets by way of Eric Railway; For Sale at all the principal Ticket Offices, JNO. N. AMBOTT, Gen. Pas. Agent,

5 00 AM 5 00 P.M. 5 00 AM

BLUE-EVED NELL.

Lines on the death of Mrs. Horsce Fuller, wh died in McGregor, Iowa, July 28th, 1856, by he dister-Mrs. Emeline C. Cooper-Kingsville, O. In in a hallowed spot, in the far off west, Where flowers bloom and sun beams rest. In a lonely grave, in the Hazel Dell. Sleepeth our darling Blue-eyed Nell.

Her face, like the rose, was beautiful, fair, Framed in by a wreath of light brown hair,

But, alas, in her grave in the Hazel Dell Moulders our farling, Blue eyed Nell. Her heart was as light as the clear mountain air.

Unfettered by trouble, or sorrow, or care, But now pulseless and cold, in the lone Hazel Dell, Lies the brave, loving heart of our own

Blue-eyed Nell. They laid her to rest in that lone, distant grave, Within hearing and sight of the broad

river's wave, there she lies sleeping in the green Hazel Dell, Our darling, our lost one, our own Blueeyed Nell.

Oh, come to us, darling! in beautiful dreams. Twill cheer us like wind-harps, or musical streams,

Oh, come! linger not in thy green Hazel Dell We have waited long for thee, our own Blue-eyed Neil.

Let us hear thy dear voice once more in our sleep, It will rouse us like trumpet, or storm king the deep. Oh, leave, then, to-night, the green Hozel

And comfort our sad hearts, our own Blue eyed Nell.

Didst thou know how thy dear mother's heart bled When the sad message came that her Nel lie was dead? Did thy father's keen anguish pierce th

green Hazel Dell, For the loss of his darling, his own Blue eyed Nell? Oh come to us Nellie, and tell us if there

Where thou dwellest thou hast seen dear mother and Clare? esponse from the grave in the green Hazel Dell, For we know she's in Heaven-our ow Blue-eyed Nell.

Yet we'll evermore cherish, in the far distant West. The spot where they laid thy dear body to rest-

We'll ever hold sacred the green Hazel For the sake of our loved one, our own

Blue-eyed Nell. lonely child, Many sweet thoughts of thee hath our sad hearts beguiled;

Rest in peace, then, dear sister, in the green Hazel Dell, Until God calls thee forth, our own Blueeyed Nell.

THE EDITORIAL ALEMBIC. BY CHAS, HALLOCK, In thermal climes, where man has nought But fan himself and mope the long day

Where slaves assiduous mix the cooling And minister with zeal to each caprice; Where houris, languid, woo with lustro And valets brush away persistent flies; Where weekly papers vex not nor harass

The ransacked brains of editor or assistant editor-1 20 8 30 And bless the gift that such good fortune With all the earth in sweet attune.

8 17 With all the earth in sweet attune, 8 10 E'en life itself would seem almost a boon. 7 46 But to the man whom arduous cares oppress, Preparing copy for exacting press, Who day by day with perspiration reeks, Through weary round of burning summer

weeks-Like alchemist, who from his realm 6 10 With flery test and subtle art replete.

Forth from the deep alembic of the mind Distills his wits to edify mankind— To him, with brain and debts unpaid, -Thermometer full ninety in the shade Existence seems almost a torrid zone, And Tophet well may claim him as its

BAVABIA.

OPULATION, EXTENT, AND RESOURCES OF THE COUNTRY-GENERAL DIVISION OF THE LAND AMONG THE PEOPLE-ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY MILLION GALLONS OF BEER PRODUCED YEARLY—THE BAIL-ROADS BUILT, OWNED AND OPERATED BY THE GOVERNMENT-MUNICH NOT A HISTORIC CITY-WORKS OF KING LUD -- GLYPTOTHEK -- TRIUMPHAL ARCH-HALL OF FAME-THE COLOSSAL STATUE OF BAVARIA-PUBLIC LIBRARY-NA-TIONAL MUSEUM-THE VALHALLA, ITS STATUES AND BUSTS OF GERMAN WOR-THIES-THE OLD PROTESTANT CITY OF

Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune. MUNICH, June 22, 1874.

and when one calls it Munich, in their presence, a bewildered stare is the consequence. But the French pronounce and spell it "Munich." and English and American map magravelly plain, with its thin but the life specific part of the life specific parts of the life sp Arr. 10 28 " 8 28 " 8 40 " leave the reader to guess at the correct name, or find it out by special inquiry. Unless the tourist is better informed in regard to Munich than contribute the taxes necessary to I was previous to visiting it, he will support a Military Government, as experience an agreeable surprise. I all the German Governments are. If 10 02 AM had formed the idea that it was a the farmers of Bavaria were tenants sleepy old place, of 75,000 or 80,000 of landlords, forced to give away inhabitants, surrounded by the cus- half the proceeds of their toil to tomary high wall and deep ditch, support a landlord-aristocracy in with narrow, crooked streets, closely luxurious affluence and indolent built with quaint old houses of the idleness, they would be miserably middle ages. But on the contrary it poor and indigent, like the Irish proved to be a city without walls, tenantry, and the English farm la-New York Express leaves Clif.
Suspension Rridge 7 05. Niagara
jority of the streets wide and straight monopoli jority of the streets wide and straight | monopolist in Bavaria, owning rath and the houses high, modern and er more than one tenth of the soil of handsome, with many splendid pub-lie buildings; and instead of a popu State itself. lation of 75,000, it contains rather | Previous to the conquest of Bava Isar, which is about as large as the Fox River in Illinois, flows through bad absorbed, and then possessed, one side of it, and wends its way nearly one-half of the

nomowoe and Waukesha. Over this splendor of the cathedrals, the numgravel is a thin stratum of clay and ber of the monasteries, and the muloam, in some districts only a few titude of drones who occupied them, inches in thickness, but in others will excite the surprise of the politideeper. This enormous bed of grav- cal economist, while filling its blind el covers not less than 17,000 or 18 .-000 square miles of the area of Ba- is not still in full blossom. In Swavaria. The Danube sweeps around from west to east in a curve, a little a cluster of beautiful lakes, were no north of the middle of this plain which is mostly level, but in some rounded each by a large estate in the parts undulating, and towards the most fertile district of Bavaria, which north, beyond the Danube, is broken the monkish owners called "Der and hilly. The Bavarian plain is Pfaffenwinkle,"-the Priests' Corbounded on the south by the Tyrol Alps, some of whose peaks, visible Bavaria one of his first administrafrom Munich, are TEN THOUSAND PEET HIGH.

They are penetrated by numerous green and fertile valleys, terminating in beautiful lakes, while above them are glaciers and snow, and through them flow impetuous torrents, which subside into gentle little rivers when they merge into the great plain. The them to the people in fee-simple, re eastern side of this plain is bounded by a chain of mountains which separates Bohemia from Bavaria; and latter is rented on long leases at across Northern Bavaria runs a low chain of mountains, on the north side sale of fire-wood and lumber, and of which flows the River Main, into the Rhine, and on the south thereof the Danube. Towards the west the | 000 florins, \$8,000,000 per annumolain extends across the border into Wurtemberg, without a mountainboundary on that side.

The chief agricultural products of Bavaria are rye, barley, hops, pota- these Crown-lands is chiefly devoted toes and hay; but some wheat, oats to the support of the public schools and buckwheat are produced, and and universities, and to paying the also considerable tobacco for domestic consumption. Several important and Catholic. manufactures are carried on, such as bronze-casting, brass, painted glass known in the United States that the for church windows, childrens toys, railways of Bavaria were built and lead pencils, mirrors and works of are owned and operated art; but above all, the manufacture

world.

Catholics, and 30 per cent. are Pro- fully; but the important and interesttestants. But Bavaria is divided in- ing fact of State ownership of all to two unequal parts. The Palati- the railways in Bavaria, except a nate is a separate province on the few short local pieces of road, has habitants, and can only be reached road subjects. from Bavaria proper by crossing 100 The Bavarian system of railroads miles of Wurtemberg and Baden belonging to the Government had an territory. Omitting the isolated Palextent of 2,130 miles in 1873, and mous standing armies. atinate Province, the Kingdom of Bavaria contains about 25,000 square | construction 146,000,000 of florins; miles, and numbers 4,350,000 inhab- to which must be added for discount its annals are meagre and uninterestitants-which is a population fully on bonds sold, and for right of way, ing. Previous to the present centuequal to that of the great State of and other extra costs, the further ry it was a second-rate, dull German New York, with its national metropolis of 1,500,000 people, includgrand total for everthing that can be some storehouses erected on the ing Brooklyn—subsisting on a space charged to "capital" account, up to less than half the area of Illinois; on the beginning of 1874, of the sum of salt brought from Salzburg, on the a thin, poor soil, as compared with 164,428,800 florins, or, in American Austrian border, and its name to the that of the western prairies; with a currency, \$6,930,000, which amount severe winter climate, on account of has been added to the public debt in After the termination of the Napothe altitude of the Bavarian plain, destitute of both coal and iron ore; the shape of bonds drawing 5 per leonic wars the King, Lewis, who destitute of both coal and iron ore; cent. interest. The cost of the himself was a poet and artist, and the agricultural productions limited State roads was about \$28,000 per had a consuming passion for paintto a narrow range of crops, of which mile; but, adding the discount on ing, statuary, bronzes, and architeccorn is not one, and wheat but scant- bonds, and the right of way, they ily grown; without seaports, naviga- stand the government in \$31,400 per life, and all the money he could ble rivers or lakes, and separated mile. These roads are built, howfrom the sea or ocean by a distance ever, in the of hundreds of miles-vet this little patch of territory to which Nature has been so parsimonious in her Curves have not been indulged in to Capital. It is really amazing to see gifts, subsists a population equal to that of the great Empire State of America not in affinence and luyure the culverts are of stone; all the a short life-time, among a people so

it is true, but in comfort and

hundred miles in different directions with steel rails. All the stations, years later, it contained 120,000 peoand visiting the cheif cities of the both passenger and freight, are built ple, living in frugal comfort, amidst State How can this condition of things fire proof as possible. The work son, Maximilian, who inherited be accounted for in a country so was all performed under the direcpopulous, and whose soil is so poor, tion of military engineers. As far his example, but turned his attention climate so severe and natural resources so few and limited? In amount of labor and value expended artistic pursuits. searching for a solution, I found the in the construction of those State following statistical fact, which ex- roads must be at least double that plains it: The soil of the Kingdom expended per mile on railroads in of Bavaria, exclusive of the Rhenish Illinois and the "States" generally. Palatine Province before mention- As nearly as I can ascertain, the ed, is divided among 718,000 propri- Government charges 1 cent to 11 etors, who own the land in fee sim- cents per mile per ton for moving There are very few large es- freight, the rates in winter being the tates. The general average of the same as in summer. As the currenfarms is about thirty acres each, while few contain more than fifty different, reckoned from the Ameriand squares, and large building lots, acres. Around all the cities are nu- can standards of dollar, ton and on which the citizens were encour merous patches of land tilled as veg- mile, I find it somewhat difficult to aged to erect dwellings in modern etable and small-fruit gardens. In equate Bavarian into American equi- style. His next work was to supply the vicinity of Munich there are more valants, and therefore may not be the place with plenty of pure water than 10,000 such gardens. But very exact in the translations, and for purposes of purification, public whether the "holding" is farm or can only give a garden, it is "free-hold," and owned CLOSE APPR tenant, working other men's lands about as follows: For first class tickand paying away the proceeds of ets on express trains, with 50 pounds The German name of the Capital his labor as rents to landlords, as is of baggage free for each passenger, the case in Great Britain and Ire-

by the occupant who tills it. Not one farmer in twenty in Bavaria is a land, Italy and some other parts of Europe. And this fact accounts for the thrifty, well-to-do and prosperous condition of the masses of the people occupying this elevated, continue to produce sufficient crops But there is one large land

devotee with regret that the system bia, at the foot of the Alps, among less than twelve monasteries, surnes. But when Napoleon conquered tive acts was to issue a decree con fiscating all the lands of the monasteries and churches, except such as were absolutely needed for church purposes; which lands he vested by DECREE IN THE STATE. Italy a few years ago.

The Bayarian Government divided them into small parcels, and sold serving the tracts covered by forests and some of the arable land, which moderate rates. From the annual the rental of the farm-lands, the Government derives about 20,000,thereby lightening the burden of taxation, and at the same time, preserving the supply of fuel from destruction. The money derived from salaries of the clergy, both Protest-

It does not seem to be generally

BY THE GOVERNMENT. Indeed, I was not aware of the fact until I came here and found it was so. There are 1,600 licensed breweries, It is well known in the United States which produce 180,000,000 gallons of that half the railroads in Belgium beer per annum. More beer is con- are owned and operated by the State, sumed by the Bavarians per head, in competition with, or rather in regthan by any other people in the ulation of those owned by private companies; and it is also known that Bavaria contains 30,000 square the German Government purchased miles, and has nearly 5,000,000 in the French R. R's. in Alsace-Loraine habitants, of whom 70 per cent. are and that it is operating them success-French side of the Rhine, containing been generally overlooked by the 5,000 square miles and 620,000 in- American press and writers on rail

had cost the Government for their

MOST SOLID AND SUBSTANTIAL MAN- State, to the establishment and de-NER.

America, not in affluence and luxury, bridges are solid stone arches, or prosaic and poor, exhausted and deconstructed of iron with stone abut- pleted by a long and bloody war, ments. Streets and even country and in a country of such limited re-There are as few paupers in Bavaria roads, are crossed on viaducts. Three sources. When he began his imas in any nation in Europe, and I or four of the principal lines have provements, in 1816, Munich suphave yet to meet with the first men- double tracks, and all the roads hav- ported in poverty a population of dieant, after traveling more than a ing much business to do are laid 60,000; when he died, thirty-one of stone or brick, and are as nearly a profusion of works of arts. His

> CLOSE APPROXIMATION. However, the passenger fares are second-class cars, which are as clean and comfortable as the average for third class, which are moderately about 20 per cent less than the above paths, and walks through it.war with Germany, for the purpose

of its railways as one of its chief ources of revenue, and the excise on beer and tobacco as the other. I could hear of no complaint on the part of the people of high charges, or mismanagement or irregularity on the part of railway officers. It is not alleged in the Bavarian Parliament or by the press, that there was frauc or corruption, or Credit Mobilier villainy practiced in the construc tion of the roads; nor is it charged that they are operated extravagantly, dishonestly or unfaithfully. The people appear to be satisfied with heir State railway system, and exnibit no disposition or intention to lave them sold to corporations, to be operated by private capitalists for their own interests, on such terms as they choose to exact from he public, as was foolishly done in

THE TELEGRAPH SYSTEM

s also owned and operated by the Bavarian Government; but I have not been able to obtain exact information in relation thereto, except the Government derived a handson revenue therefrom, and that the charges for messages were half a florin, or about 201 cents for each mes sage of twenty words, including address and signature, irrespective of distance, which on some lines extends nearly three hundred miles. The lines are operated in connection with the post office, the same as in Great Britain.

The total debt of Bayaria, includng that incurred in the building of ailways and telegraph lines, is \$174,000,000 and the total gross revcaue from all sources is about \$41,-000,000 per annum, or rather more than \$8 per inhabitant, which sum includes the \$12,700,000 derived from the State railway system, and \$2,250,000 from the postal and telegraph system, which, together, contribute about two-fifths of the gross receipts of the Bavarian treasury. The standing army maintained by Bavaria in time of peace, as her contingent of the grand army of the German Empire, is 48,500 men of all arms, which, in proportion to population, would be the same as 30,000 for the State of Illinois. What would our citizens think of the situation of public affairs if, in addition to all their other public burdens, they were required to support a standing army of 30,000 men in time of peace But Bavaria is no worse off in this regard than all the rest of Europe, which is almost devoured by enor-

Munich is not a

HISTORIC CITY, monks who owned them (Moenche). ture, devoted the remainder of his spare from his own income and take from the scanty revenues of the velopement of the fine arts in his

some of his father's tastes, followed The first thing King Ludwig (Lewis) did after the war was over, and Bonapart safely "jugged" in St Helena, was to pull down the un sightly old wall, and fill up the deep ditch, which had circumscribed and confined his Capital; the next, to open several wide streets through the town, and to lay out the subfountains, and greater safety against fires. Then he converted a forest

which belonged to the State into A GREAT PUBLIC PARK.

There was a strip of bottom-land

djoining the city, through which

flowed the little River Isar. It was 4 miles long by half a mile wide, and heavily covered with a variety of American car, 3 cents per mile; and forest trees. He laved it out in the English style of parks; excavated comfortable, and far better than the several meandering rivers in it, and hard, perpendicular back wooden a large lake or boating-pond at one seats, and filthy cars, called "emi-grant cars" in the States, the fare is Isar, building mounds and elevations about 11 cent per mile. On the with the removed earth; and laid slower way-trains, the charge is out numerous drive-ways, bridal rates. These charges are substan- Taking advantage of the fall in the tially the same as those exacted in all Isar, which is a rapidly-flowing parts of Germany, Austria, Italy and stream, he establised several beauti-Belgium. In France there is a Gov- ful cascades and falls on his minia ernment tax of something like 10 ture rivers. Statuary were interper cent. added since the disastrous spersed, and stone seats were conveniently placed for tired pedestrians. of defraying the interest on the "in- On the highest artificial hill he erectdemnity" paid to Germany, and to ed a beautiful little temple, model support the useless "army of re- ed after the form of the Temple of Vesta in Rome. Several other tem-The net profits from all the rail- ples are scattered through the park, ways belonging to the State, paid and a handsome pagoda was creeted, into the treasury during the year where the military band plays sever-1863, amounted to a little over 31,- al times a week and on Sunday af 000,000 florins, or about \$12,700,000. termoon. Bath houses were erected has 12,000 books printed before A. After setting aside a sufficient sum on the Isar, for the free use of the D. 1500. This Munich National IIAIF WOrk.

MRS. WM. GILMAN, opposite the Tyrol Alps

Fisk House, Ashtabia o. would respect to the midst of a great high plain, of mork in batt, such as Braining, Current, such as Braining, such as Braining, s

of prodigous size, and centuries old There are few more charming park n Europe than the "English Gar len," as it is called, and none wher stranger can enjoy a few hourtroll more pleasantly.

But King Ludwig's greatest ef orts were devoted to ARCHITECTURE AND FINE ART.

With the assistance of a fine ar

hitect named Kleuze, he proceeder

to construct a massive gallery for he reception of a vast collection of paintings, called the Pinacothek; National Museum of Antiquities; National Library; a new palace for modern paintings; a splendid operahouse, and a capacious theatre. Be side these, he erected two or three great elegant churches, surmounted by lofty spires. He also had several public monuments, chiefly in bronze, placed in the public squares, to the memory of celebrated Bavarians, A great bronze obelisk, 100 feet Ludwig's achievements. The buildhigh, was erected in the centre of a ing is an enormous structure, 474 circular "platz," to the memory of feet long by 250 broad, and 95 feet the 30,000 Bayarians who lost their high. It is filled from basement to lives in the disastrous invasion of garret with every imaginable curi-Russia in 1813. The inscription osity of Art and Nature, ancient says, "They died for the deliverance of their native land!" One is puz- with historical paintings, several zled to subscribe to the truth of this hundreds in number-some of them statement, as they were helping Na- of immense size-and which are works poleon to conquer Russia, which had of very considerable merit. Near neither invaded nor harmed Bava- the front entrance, among a multiria, and were frozen in the attempt. But I suppose something had to be

Across the Ludwigstrasse-the on the muzzle, caused by and occupied by many of the aristoc- um constitute a most remarkable racy-he erected

nscribed on the monument in justi-

fication of that ill-stared and wicked

A GRAND TRIUMPHAL ARCH, an imitation of the Arch of Constatine at Rome, but it is larger and more imposing. Near this great arch and on the opposite side of erected near Ratisbon, in the northan embellished public square, are two temples of art, one of the Ionic bluff overlooking the Danube, for a style of architecture, called the long distance; and a wide expanse of Glyptothek, and is filled with ancient and modern sculptures and bronzes-hundreds of the pieces from of Athens. It follows the same Dor-Greece and Egypt. The other of the Corinthian order of architec- fers chiefly in the materials of the ture, is a museum for the safe keeping and exhibition of modern works of art, including engravings etchings, drawings, designs, etc. The latter and quality. The Valhalla is 218 Maximilian, who also founded a the columns are 30 feet long, and the great Polytechnic School in Munich, height of the pediment is 60 feet. which is filled with students.

THE BAVARIAN HALL OF FAME in the suburbs, on a rise of composed of three angles or sides of not much less, a square, leaving the fourth side open for a specific purpose. It rests placed statues and busts of on lofty Doric pillars, and the effect is grand and striking. The marscience, art, music, literature statesmanship, and war, are placed in they can be seen as one approaches the temple from the front. In front of this Hall of Fame is placed the collossal bronze statue of

THE CODDESS OF BAVARIA It stands on a granite pedestal 30 feet high, and the figure itself is 65 feet high. It is supposed to represent the Protectress of Bavaria, accompanied by a bronze lion, several times the size of the largest elephant. In her right hand is a drawn sword for protection (but one would suppose so large and ferocious looking a lion would amply furnish it); her tious undertaking on the part of a left hand, raised aloft, holds a chap-let to crown merit. The figure was modeled by Schwanthaler, and cast from all parts of Germany, else he at the Bavaria Royal Foundry, near Munich, and is probably the largest piece of bronze that ever was made. It is difficult to convey an idea of its huge proportions and imposing appearance. A circular stairway leads up into the place where cial nation, his access to other parts the large lady's brains ought to be, of the world, his fame would be in which there is standing-room for vastly greater. But he was buried eight persons! Peep-holes are cut away out of sight in Central Europe. in the laurel crown worn by the fig- and attracted but little attention ure, through which the visitor ob- abroad; however, he illustrated to tains commanding views of the city, the fullest extent the truth of the of the vast green plain spread out essertion, "Peace bath her triumphs like a sea, and of the heary-headed as well as war." Had he been Em old Alps of Tryoi in the distance. peror of Germany with the resources So enormous a goddess and huge a of the Empire at his command, he lion seem wholly disproportioned to would have achieved the reputation such a petty, little, subordinate, iso of being the greatest patron and lated State as Bavaria, and would most liberal promoter of the useful be more in barmony with proportions as well as ornamental arts, of literaand fitness of things if standing in Hyde Park, London, and intende to symbolize rich and powerful down to an admiring posterity as Britain with her protecting lion. There it would mean something; here nothing except absurd vanity Ludwig ought to have been Emper

play such a part to admiration. LUDWIG PATRONIZED ARTISTS. palaces and galleries with their which changed its religious connectbeautiful productions. His agents ions and its creed almost in a day, ransacked Italy, Greece, and Egypt, by a common, spontaneous, univerin search of sculptures and ancient sal impulse, in which priests and pariosities, which he displayed in congregations espoused the Reforais museum-halls. He sought after mintion en masse, and for nearly 400 paintings of the old masters, and years continued to be stanch Protestsecured many hundreds of them for suits. They still worship in the anhis public picture-galleries. Where cient Catholic churches and cathehe obtained all the money to make drais which their fathers had built so many expensive works of art, centuries before Luther's time, and in addition to the cost of con- they have removed nothing therestructing so many great and splen- from. No iconoclasin was practiced. did public buildings and monu-ments, must forever remain a mys-adorn the walls and Gothic windows; THE GREAT PUBLIC LYBRARY,

or of all Germany, instead of King

only of a little corner of it. He pos-

which now containes 800,000 volumes and 22,000 manuscripts. It she is prepared to do in the less style, all kinds of work in best style, all kinds of wealth was enormous, while the Bavarians, and entered Italy through at \$300,500 to \$4000,000.

The Government makes no effort to reduce the freight and fare charges of the Church and monastic orders, and puffing their pipes to the accompaniment of a n wspaper. During a summer after the most illiterate and superstitious to reduce the freight and fare charges as low as they might be safely for which the highest the rolled stones as are found in the profits of the Church and monastic orders, and puffing their pipes to the accompaniment of a n wspaper. During a summer after the most illiterate and superstitious to reduce the freight and fare charges in the cool and refreshing shade of the profits of the Church and monastic orders, and puffing their pipes to the accompaniment of a n wspaper. During a summer after the respective pipes to the accompaniment of a n wspaper. During a summer after the respective proposed of gravel-pits, or in large districts of the Church and monastic orders, and puffing their pipes to the accompaniment of a n wspaper. During a summer after the respective pipes to the accompaniment of a n wspaper. During a summer after the respective pipes to the accompaniment of a n wspaper. During a summer after the respective pipes to the accompaniment of a n wspaper. The Government makes no effort to reduce the freight and fare charges in the cool and refreshing shade of the original fanding their pipes to the accompaniment of a n wspaper. The Government makes no effort to reduce the freight and fare charges in the cool and refreshing shade of the original fanding their pipes to the accompaniment of a n wspaper. The Government makes no effort to reduce the

estament, of the seventh and ighth centuries. One of the oldest f printed books, A. D. 1454, conains an appeal to arms against the Turks. Here also is Luther's Bible, lecorated with his own and Meanothon's portraits. Another manucript volume contains a collection of church-traditions from Ravenne, written on papyrus about A. D. 850. The oration of Demosthenes, on cotten paper, from Chios, in a volume supposed to date back to the comnencement of the Christain era. The structure which contains this vast library is a magnificent buildng, and is capable of containing, when it is completely filled, another uillion of volumes. At the front entrance stands statues of Aristotle Hippocrates, Homer, and Thucy-

THE NATIONAL MUSEUM is one of the most remarkable of ande of military trophies, is a brass 4 pounder cannon, taken from the rench at the siege of Strasbourg in 1860, which has seventeen severe scars on it, four of them squarely widest and best street which he laid | shots" from a Bavarian siege battery out, and which is elegantly built up, The contents of this National Muse-

> collection. But the most extensive of all King Ludwig's works is

VALHALLA. or "Temple of Fame for Germany," country. This temple is almost a fac-smile of the famous Parthenon ic style in architecture, and difpillars, which are not of marble but consist of blocks of white lime-stone closely resembling marble in texture edifice was erected by Ludwig's son | feetlong by 102 broad; the shafts of These are almost exactly the measurements of the Athenian Temple. The Valhalla is a ole, erected by Ludwig. It stands ed by cyclopian flights of stone up three terraces, the upper one being 100 feet high, and the other two

In this Temple of Fame Ludwig ALL THE WORTHIES OF GERMANY, ble busts of a hundred Bavarians, Roman legions in a great battle down who have been most celebrated in to Blueher and Schwartzenberg, who gave Napoleon so much trouble. All the greatest heroes, statesmen, niches behind the columns, where sages, poets, historians, orators, cians, etc., which Germany had produced since Christ's time to the present generation, have their busts or statues in this Temple of Fame. The chief sculptors of Germany were employed for many years in decorating the Valhalla and filling its niches with marble representatives of Deutschland's great men. The work was continued by Maximilian after his father's death, and can vet scarcely yet be called complete. was an exceedingly bold and ambi-

> could never have carried out his plans with the scanty means under his control.

Ludwig was A YERY REMARKABLE MAN. and had he ruled over some commer' ture, music, and science, that ever wore a crown, and would have gone "Ladwig the Magnificent.

If space permitted, I should like to describe what I saw in the curions and interesting old PROTESTANT CITY OF NUREMBERG,

situated in the northern part of Basessed the ambition and ability to varia, and containing about 90,000 mhabitants, of which 87,000 are Protestants; the city which manussociated with them, and attracted factures nearly all the lead-pencils o Munich hundreds of them from and all the children's toys purchased ill parts of Europe, and filled his in Europe and America; the city the sculptured Crucifixion scenes yet remain; the pictures and images of the Virgin and Infant are untouched; the holy relics continue in their ancient places; the sepultures and monuments of the long-departed Saints are still theret and, when